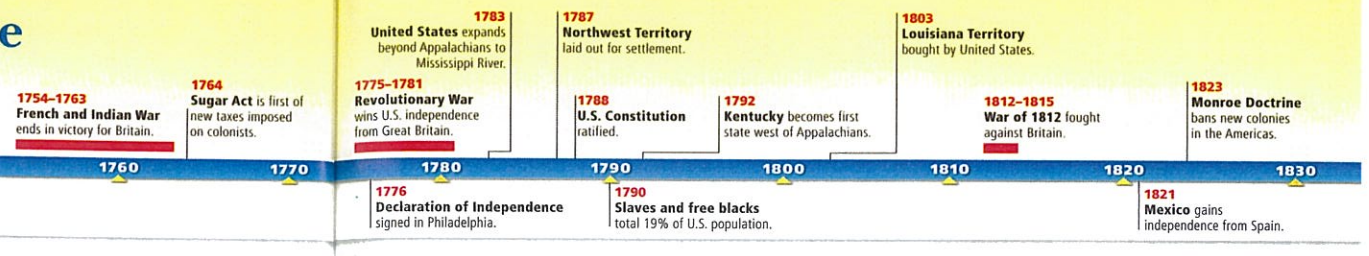
ERA 3

Revolution and the New Nation

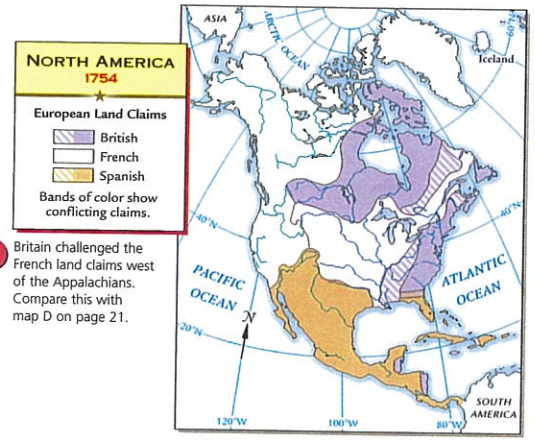
1754–1820s



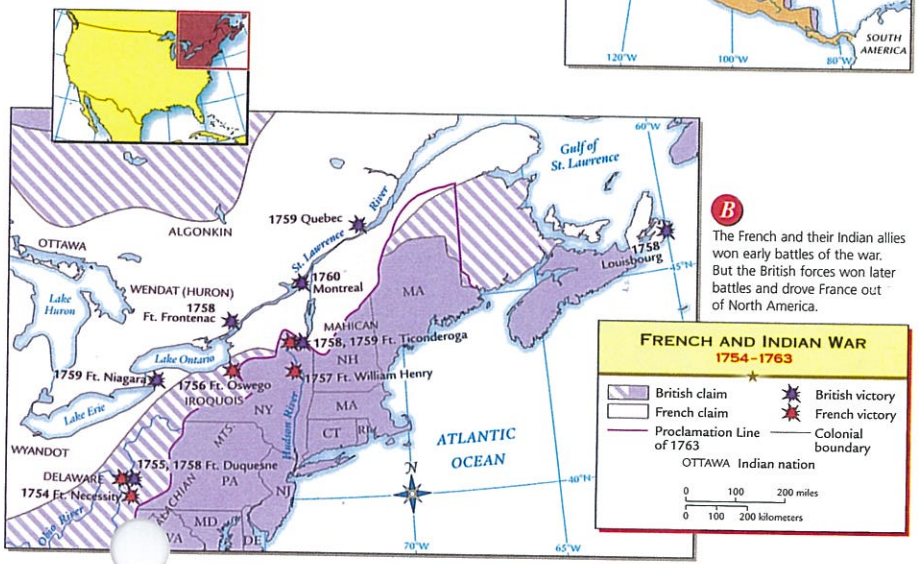
The French and Indian War Changes America

The bitter rivalry between France and Britain led to war over their competing claims in North America.

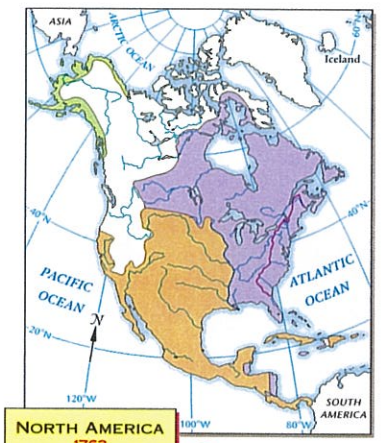
- ★ Huron and Algonkin Indians fought with the French. Colonists and Iroquois Indians fought with the British.
- ★ Britain won the war and took control of French territory east of the Mississippi River.
- ★ In the Proclamation of 1763, Britain reserved all lands west of the Appalachians for Native Americans.
- ★ Colonists faced new British taxes and tighter British control after the war. Many colonists grew rebellious.



A Britain challenged the French land claims west of the Appalachians. Compare this with map D on page 21.



B The French and their Indian allies won early battles of the war. But the British forces won later battles and drove France out of North America.



C Indians fought colonists who moved west. In 1763 Britain set the Proclamation Line and banned settlement west of it to avoid another war.

Year	Tax Law	Items Taxed
1764	Sugar Act	Molasses
1765	Stamp Act	Newspapers, dice, playing cards, legal documents
1767	Townshend Act	Imported paint, lead, glass, paper, tea

D British Taxes on Colonists

After the French and Indian War, Britain taxed colonists for the first time. Taxes were meant to pay for defense of the colonies and to assert British control over colonists and colonial trade.

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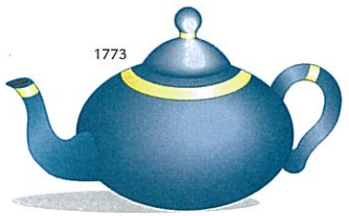
E The 1773 Tea Act gave special privileges to the British East India Company and threatened colonial merchants, especially in Boston. Colonists, some dressed as Indians, boarded the company's ships and dumped the tea into Boston Harbor. Their protest became known as the Boston Tea Party.



F Tea Imported from Britain

To protest the Tea Act and avoid paying taxes, some colonists chose to *boycott* British imports. The demand for tea and other British goods quickly dropped.